

ISSEKUTZ, Jr., B. 1949

(Physiol. Dept. U. of Szeged)

"New Method for Measuring the Arterio-Venous Oxygen Difference by Means of Photoelectrical Chlorimeter."

Jour. of Physiology, 1949, 108/1 (9-11)
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 11, No. 12, p. 1586

117

CA

Effect of adrenaline on the oxygen consumption of muscle.
B. Lashley, Jr., I. Lichtschiert, and G. Hetényi, Jr.
(Univ. of Illinois, Urbana). *Arch. intern. Pharmacodyn.*
84, 317-37 (1950).—The O₂ consumption of the hind limbs
of a dog is increased by adrenaline, if dihydroergotamine is
used to prevent vasoconstriction. M. L. C. Bernheim

CA

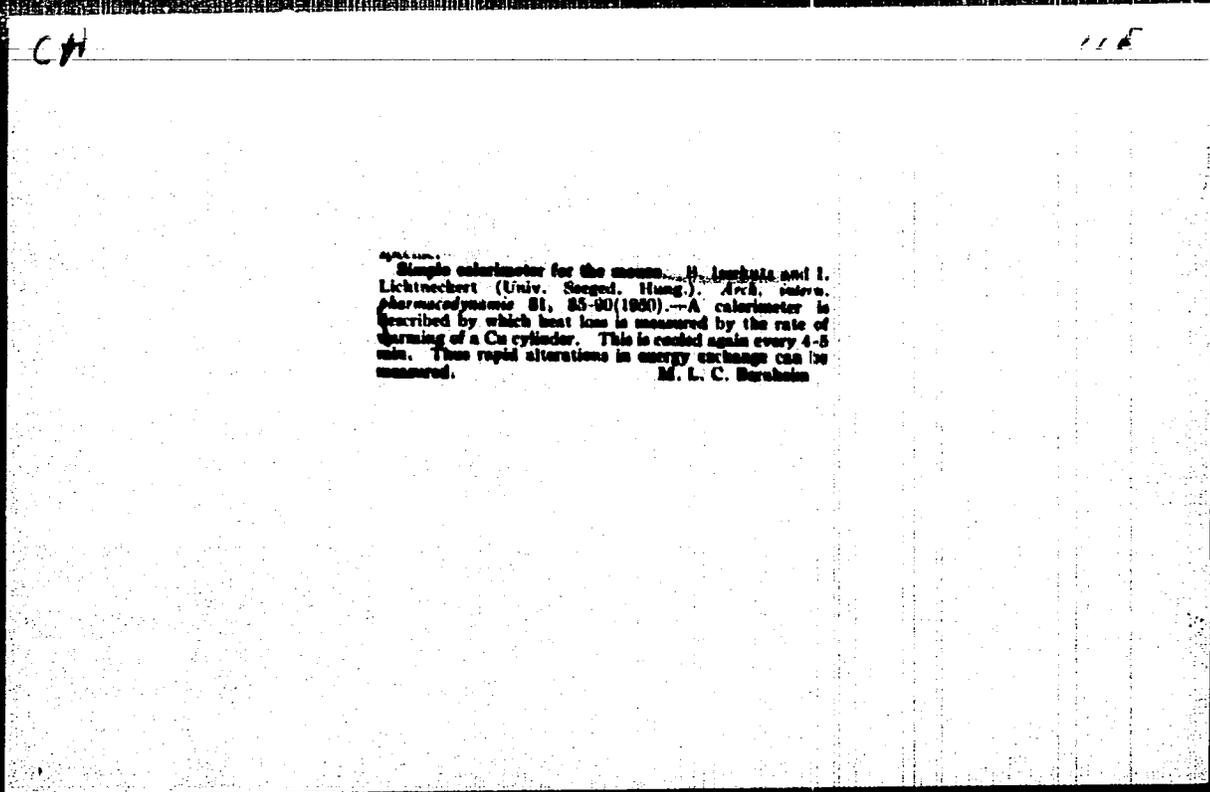
Effect of histamine, capsaicin, and procaine on heat regulation. B. Ischütz, Jr., I. Lichtnecht, and M. Winter (Univ., Stuttgart, Pfung.). *Arch. intern. pharmacodynamie* 83, 319-26(1960).—The body-temp. decreasing effect of capsaicin and of procaine were compared in guinea pigs and mice. The action of the former is not affected by thyroxine, which counteracts that of the latter. Pyribenzamine reduces the cooling effect of histamine but not of capsaicin or procaine. Cutting the spinal cord at the 3rd thoracic segment did not affect the capsaicin cooling. Procaine appears to reduce body temp. by inhibiting the heat center and capsaicin by stimulating the cooling center. M. L. C. Bernheim

CA

114

Metabolic effects of noradrenaline and adrenochrome.
B. Isakacs, Jr., I. Lichtner, G. Hatvani, Jr., and M.
Bodo (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Arch. intern. pharmaco-*
dynamicis 84, 376-84(1960).—If vasoconstriction is pre-

vented by dihydroergotamine, noradrenaline increases the
O₂ consumption of muscle *in vivo*. It also increases the
metabolic rate of rats under urethan anesthesia. Ad-
renochrome has no effect. M. L. C. Berubeim



Simple calorimeter for the mouse... H. Lichtenbert and I.
Lichtenbert (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). Arch. intern.
Pharmacodynamie 81, 85-90(1950).--A calorimeter is
described by which heat loss is measured by the rate of
warming of a Cu cylinder. This is cooled again every 4-5
min. Thus rapid alterations in energy exchange can be
measured. M. L. C. Barabain

CA

//H

Effect of narcosis on cell respiration. B. Issekutz, Jr., I. Lichtnecker, and G. Hetényi, Jr. (Univ. Budapest, Hung.). *Arch. intern. pharmacodynamie* 88, 33-41 (1950).—Phenobarbital 5 mg to 2×10^{-3} decreases the O_2 uptake of surviving rat-kidney slices and diaphragm by about 20%, and inhibits the action of dinitrophenol on frog muscle, but urethan, morphine, and scopolamine do not. The 2 last named cause some increased activity. In dogs, tissue respiration *in vivo* was not decreased by any of these drugs.
M. L. C. Bernheim

CA

1104

Tissue metabolism and peripheral circulation. H. Isakova, Jr., I. Lichtner, Z. Gáspár-Németh, and G. Hetényi, Jr. (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Nature* 197, 1004-9 (1961).—Carbohydrate metabolism of muscle was inhibited at various levels. The infusion of 1.2% ICH₂COOH into the femoral artery of anesthetized dogs caused marked increases of blood flow, lactate production, and O₂ uptake. All 3 values decreased after a time and the vessel contracted. The Pasteur reaction is abolished 1-2 hrs. after the ICH₂COOH infusion. Both KCN and acetylcholine (A) cause vasoconstriction instead of vasodilation at this stage. Reactive hyperemia is abolished and nitroglycerin and papaverine are without effect. The sensitivity to adrenaline is unchanged, but vasoconstriction is not followed by vasodilation. KCN₂COOH caused an increase in lactate production and a decrease in O₂ consumption. Reactive hyperemia is delayed. Sometimes I or KCN caused vasoconstriction during their infusion but nearly always vasodilation followed. The effects of nitroglycerin and papaverine were unaltered. It is believed that vasodilation is directly or indirectly mediated through the liberation of I. It seems that the response of the arterioles is detd. by the adenosine triphosphate content of smooth muscle. Vasoconstrictor effects are unaltered under all conditions investigated.

Kathryn D. Ruck

11-4

CA

Tissue metabolism and peripheral circulation. I. Effect of lactic acid on the metabolism of muscle in vivo. B. Issekutz, Jr., I. Lichtscherer, Zs. Gáspár-Németh, G. Hetényi, Jr., and J. Szilárd (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Acta Physiol., Acad. Sci. Hung.* 2, 289-30(1961)(in English).—Lactic acid (I) was injected into the femoral artery of dogs. The blood flow, CO₂ and lactate (II) production rose markedly and O₂ concn. increased slightly. KCN given alone caused marked increase in production of II. When I was given first, however, injections of KCN produced no increase in II despite a decreased O₂ concn. I inhibits anaerobic but not aerobic glycolysis. II. Effect of lactic acid on peripheral circulation. B. Issekutz, Jr., I. Lichtscherer, Zs. Gáspár-Németh, and G. Hetényi, Jr. *Ibid.* 381-9.—KCN and acetylcholine (II) each increase blood flow in the hind limb of the dog. Increase lactate (II) production and decrease O₂ uptake. When lactic acid (III) was given, II increased. When III was given followed by KCN, the action was reversed, with II decreasing and a pronounced vasoconstriction resulting. Similarly I after III reduced blood flow and II production. III. Effect of succinate acid on the metabolism and circulation of muscle in vivo.

B. Issekutz, Jr., I. Lichtscherer, G. Hetényi, Jr., Zs. Gáspár-Németh, and A. Dózy. *Ibid.* 381-401.—The effect of succinate acid (I) on the metabolism of muscle and the reactions of their blood vessels were studied in the hind limb of anesthetized dogs. Lactate production was increased during I infusion. O₂ concn. and CO₂ production decreased in advanced stages of poisoning. In early stages of poisoning, I increased blood flow considerably. In this stage, acetylcholine (II) caused increased and prolonged vasodilation. In advanced stages of poisoning the vasodilator effects of II and of KCN were reduced or abolished. The vasoconstrictor action of adrenaline was not altered throughout the expt. IV. Factors affecting local vascular responses. B. Issekutz, Jr., I. Lichtscherer, Zs. Gáspár-Németh, G. Hetényi, Jr., A. Dózy, and G. Pálfi. *Ibid.* 403-11.—Intraarterial injection of lactic acid decreased rapidly the adenosine triphosphate (I) content of the striated muscles of hind limbs. Response of blood vessels to acetylcholine was reversed when I concn. dropped to 1/2 of its original value. Succinate acid did not cause fall of I, but it too abolished vasodilator responses. No caloric infusion had a similar effect. It is suggested that vasodilator response requires both Ca and L. H. I. C.

ISSEKUTZ, B., Jr.; LICHTNECKERT, I.; GASPAR-NEMETH, Z.; HETENYI, G., Jr.

Tissue metabolism and peripheral circulation. II. Effect of iodoacetic acid on peripheral circulation. Acta physiol. hung. 2 no.3-4:381-389 1951. (QJML 22:1)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology of Szeged University.

IS: MKUTZ, B., Jr.; LICHTNECKERT, I.; HETENYI, G., Jr.; GASPÁR-NEMETH, Z.; DIOGY, A.

Tissue metabolism and peripheral circulation, III, Effect of fluoracetic acid on the metabolism and circulation of muscles in vivo. Acta physiol. hung. 2 no.3-4:391-401 1951. (CML 22:1)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology of Szeged University.

ISSAKUTZ, B., Jr.; LIGHTNECKERT, I.; GASPAB-NEMETH, Z.; HEFENYI, G., Jr.; DIOSY, A.;
PARRO, G.

(GIML 22:1)

Tissue metabolism and peripheral circulation. IV. Factors affecting local vascular responses. Acta physiol. hung. 2 no.3-4:403-413 1951 (GIML 22:1)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology of Szeged University.

ISSEKJTZ Jr., B. 1951.

(Physiol Inst. U. of Szeged)

"Tissue Metabolism and Peripheral Circulation. III, Effect of Fluoroacetic Acid on the Metabolism and Circulation of Muscles in Vivo."

Arch. Int. Physiol, 1951 59/1(125-136)
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 5, No. 5, p. 634

ISSEKUTZ, Jr., B. 1951

(Physiol. Inst. U. of Szeged)

"Tissue Metabolism and Peripheral Circulation.IV. Factors Affecting Local Vascular Responses."

Acta Physiol (Budapest) 1951, 2/3-4(403-413)
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 5, No. 12, p. 1368

ISSEKUTZ Jr. , B. 1951

(Physiol.Inst. of Szeged)

"Tissue Metabolism and Peripheral Circulation IV. Factors Affecting Local Vascular Responses."

Arch. Int. Physiol. 1951 , 59/2(191-202)

Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 5, No. 4, p. 465

ISSEKUTZ, B.

Winter, M.; Issekutz, B.; Hetenyi, G.

"Increase of the Blood Supply of the Kidneys." p. 47. (Acta Physiologica, Supplement to
v. 4, 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress, Jun 54 Uncl

ISSEKUTZ, B.

Lichteneckert, I.; Issekutz, B.; Bedo, M.

"Connection between Blood Volume per minute and Central Venous Pressure." p. 49.
(Acta Physiologica, Supplement to v. 4, 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress, Jun 54 Uncl

Mode of action of asuleptol. Zs. Gáspár-Németh and Ft. Issekutz
jun. (Acta. physiol. ~~grad. Sci. Hung.~~ 1963, 4, 291-303).
containing oil can be obtained from *Melaleuca eucalyptata* or
Achillea millefolium by water vapour distillation. This oil when
injected liberates histamine in the tissues. Injections of large doses
(0.2 ml. of a 33% solution of this oil repeated for a month) develop
a resistance to the edema-producing action of an i.p. injection of
egg-white in the rat. Similar treatment of guinea pigs gave protection
against broncho-constriction in response to a histamine spray only
in a few cases.
A. B. L. BANZARI

ISSEKUTZ, E., AND OTHERS

"The Working Mechanism of Insulin." p. 52. (Acta Physiologica. Supplement to v. 4,
1953 Budapest.)

Vol. 3, NO. 6

SO:Monthly List of East European Accessions./Library of Congress, June 1954 Uncl.

ISSEKUTZ Jr B., WINTER M., BEDŐ M. and HETENYL Jr. G.

Physiol. Inst., Med. Univ. Szeged. * Die Wirkung von Dinitrophenol auf den Phosphor- und Kohlen-hydratstoffwechsel des Muskels in situ, mit besonderer Hinsicht auf Pankreasdiabetes. Effect of dinitrophenol on phosphorus and carbohydrate metabolism in muscle in situ, with special reference to pancreatic diabetes ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 5/suppl. (25)

SO: Excerpta Medica Section II Vol 7 N. 12

ISSEKUTZ B. AND MARTONOSI A.

Physiol. Inst. Med., Univ. Szeged. in vitro-Versuche bezüglich der Zuckerabgabe des Muskels. In-vitro experiments on sugar release from muscle ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 5/suppl. (26-27)

SO: Excerpta Medica Section II Vol 7 N. 12

ISSEKUTZ, Jr., B. and WINTER M.

Physiol. Inst., med. Univ., Szeged. *Versuche zur in vivo Bestimmung der Grösse des extrazellulären Raumes des Muskels. Experiments on in - vivo determination of the extracellular space of muscle ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 5/suppl. (71-72)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA - Section II, Vol. 7, No. 10

ISSEKUTZ, B.Jr.; HETENYI, G.Jr.; WINTER, M.

Effect of hyperglycemia and insulin in pancreatic diabetes on muscular metabolism. Acta med. hung. Suppl. 6 no.1:58-60 1954.

1. Physiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität, Szeged.

(MUSCLES, metab.

eff. of hyperglycemia & insulin in pancreatic diabetes in dogs)

(HYPERGLYCEMIA, exper.

eff. on musc. metab. in pancreatic diabetes in dogs)

(INSULIN, eff.

on musc. metab. in pancreatic diabetes in dogs)

(DIABETES MELLITUS, exper.

eff. of hyperglycemia & insulin on musc. metab. in pancreaticotomized dogs)

ISSEKUTA, B

HUNG.

Mode of action of insulin. B. Issekutz, jun., G. Hecényi, jun. and M. Winter. *Acta physiol. Hung.* 1954, 5, 331-333. - A comparative study of the metabolism of a group of muscles, the blood of which is drained off by the vena profunda femoris in normal and depancreatized dogs. Sugar uptake by these muscles increases by 80-100% in pancreatectomized dogs during the first phase of the action of 2.5 I.U./kg insulin given i.v. during the 2nd phase, when hypoglycaemia becomes great it decreases. Insulin also increases sugar uptake by muscle if given in non-hypoglycaemic doses, or if hypoglycaemia is prevented.

ISSEKUTZ, B., Jr.

7908. *In situ* determinations of the extra-cellular space in striated muscles of dogs. B. Issekutz, Jun. and M. Winter. *Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 1951, 8, 265-275 (Physiol. Inst. Med. Univ. Szeged, Hungary).—Equilibrium concn., arterio-venous difference following infusions of NH_4SCN , $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ and Inulin , rate of attaining the equilibrium, and plasma flow were determined in the arteria and vena profunda femoris. The mass of muscle was found by determinations of O_2 consumption and from the body wt. The extra-cellular space is calc. from these data. Thio-sulphate and rhodan gave 14–20% inulin 13.6–17%. It is pointed out that disregard of the effect of the extracellular space on concn. changes of blood constituents in the arterial and venous blood leads to errors when these changes are attributed to uptake and output by the muscle cells. The conditions of correct appraisal are described. (German)

A. B. L. BERNAK

2875. Effect of enzyme poisons on the vaso-constrictor and dilator responses of the perfused rabbit ear. G. Hetényi, Jan. B. Beckutz, jun., Gy. Szabó, and J. Kecsk-Nagy. *Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 1954, 8, 277-288 (Physiol. Inst. Med. Univ. Szeged, Hungary). Nitroglycerin and papaverin were used to elicit the vaso-dilator, adrenaline for the vaso-constrictor response. The ear perfused with Locke's soln. has no vasodilator response, while vasoconstriction is elicited normally. Perfusion with 15 mM-NaF restores the vasodilator response without altering vasoconstriction. If during a vasodilatation of a NaF-perfused ear NaCN or fluoride are perfused the vasodilatation is abolished. Later the vasoconstriction response will also be lost. The results are discussed from the point of view of the effect of ATP content on muscular relaxation and contraction and on the effect of these enzyme poisons on the ATP content. (German)

A. B. L. BURNAR.

4
med

ISSEKUTZ, B

1900. Metabolism of diabetic muscle *in situ*. B. Issekutz, jun., G. Hetényi, jun., and M. Winter. *Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 1955, 7, 45-67. Insulin increases both O₂ and glucose uptake of muscle of diabetic dogs *in situ*. The effect of insulin is more pronounced on the liver than on the muscle. Insulin abolishes the loss of inorg. phosphate by the diabetic muscle, often it changes it to P_i uptake. The max. effect on P_i uptake precedes those on O₂ and glucose. It is suggested that insulin increases energy rich P in the cells. (Hungarian) A. H. L. Bartsch

ISSEKUTZ, B. Jr.

Effect of 2,4-dinitrophenol on the sugar uptake of rat isolated diaphragm. A. Matuszewski and B. Issekutz, Jr. (Med. Univ., Szeged), *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 7: 265-72 (1957).—In the presence of 2×10^{-4} M dinitrophenol (DNP) diaphragms of (aged) rat remove less glucose from the medium. Diaphragms of unaged rats in DNP added glucose to the medium. DNP caused a marked fall in the glycogen and creatine phosphate of the muscle and an increase in the phosphate of this material. When diaphragms were preincubated in 450 mg. % glucose and resuspended in glucose-free solution, the diaphragms added glucose to the medium in the subsequent 90 min incubation in glucose-free solution. In this case DNP caused an increase in liberation of glucose from the diaphragm.

S. Ellis



ISSEKUTZ, B.

✓ Mechanism of action of insulin. II. Effect of glucose load in pancreatic diabetes. B. Issekutz, Jr., G. Hetényi, Jr., and M. Winter (*Med. Univ. Szeged*). *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 7: 273-85 (1955); *J. C.A.* 48, 8408c.

M During a 10-min. infusion of glucose and $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ into pancreatized dogs the hind extremities retained less $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ and 4 times more glucose than could be attributed to the satn. of the extracellular fluid vol. An approx. linear relation was found between the glucose uptake of the muscles of the hind limbs of pancreatized dog and the blood sugar when the latter was varied from 200 to 1000 mg. %. The rise in glucose uptake was accompanied by an increased O_2 use, but the PO_2 and K of the plasma were not decreased, nor was the PO_2 loss of the muscle reduced. The PO_2 and K metabolisms were only changed by the administration of insulin.

S. Ellis



ISSER, B. V.

Effect of 2,4-dinitrophenol on the metabolism of striated muscle, with special reference to pancreatic diabetes. O. Hetényi, Jr., B. Isser, Jr., and M. Winter (Med. Univ. Szeged). *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 7: 287-307(1956).

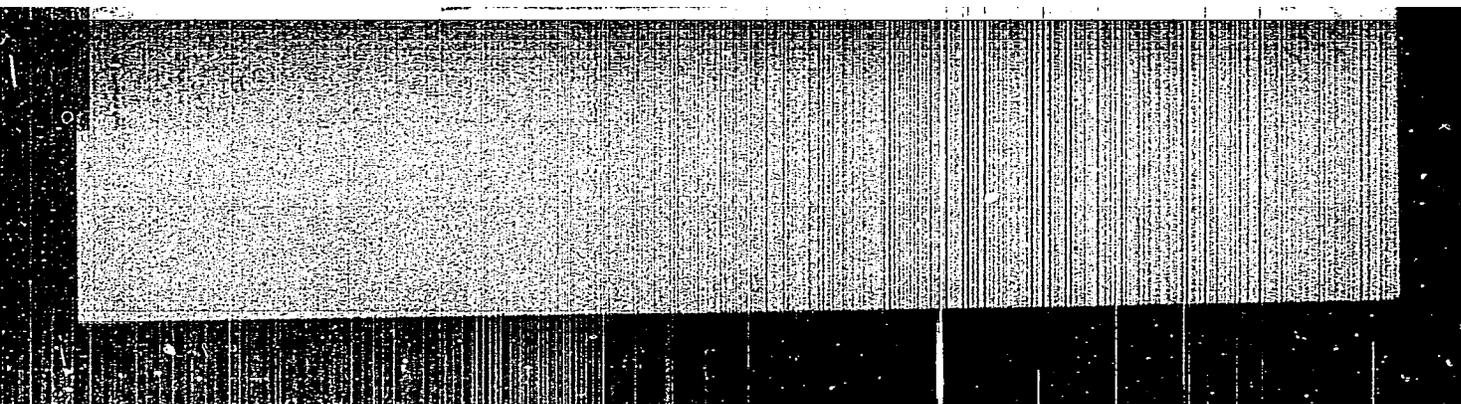
2,4-Dinitrophenol (DNP) increased the O₂ use and the lactic acid output of the hind limbs of intact and of pan-crectomized dogs to about the same extent. DNP which produced hyperglycemia in the intact animal, had a tendency to lower blood sugar in pancreatic diabetes. The glucose uptake of control animals was increased and of diabetic animal was decreased by DNP. DNP elevated the plasma phosphate more in diabetic than in normal animals, but the phosphate loss from muscle was increased equally in both groups; the adenosinetriphosphate and creatine-phosphate of muscle was reduced in both groups. *In vivo* DNP increased the muscle metabolism 8 times as much as *in vitro*, but the loss of high energy phosphate was much less *in vivo* than *in vitro*. On the basis of the increased glucose uptake and the decreased blood phosphate DNP appeared to mobilize lactate in the intact animal. S. Billi

ISSUE # B

1977. Muscle metabolism in skeletal shock. In: *Proc. 1st Int. Conf. on Shock*, ed. M. C. Weast, Life Support, Acad. Press, New York, 1975, 7, 361-371. (Physiol. Inst. Miss. Univ., Sargent, Maryland).
Determinations of blood flow, pO₂, lactic acid, sugar, lactate and plasma amino acids, and ATP content of the muscles were made in the hind legs of dogs subjected to hemorrhagic shock. The level of the lactic acid in the muscle was found to be elevated out of the normal range and ATP diminished. Three phases were found in the development of shock: (1) the lactic acid metabolism is increased, ATP diminished in muscle; (2) the lactic acid metabolism is increased, ATP diminished in muscle; (3) the lactic acid metabolism is increased, ATP diminished in muscle.

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IsserKutz, B.

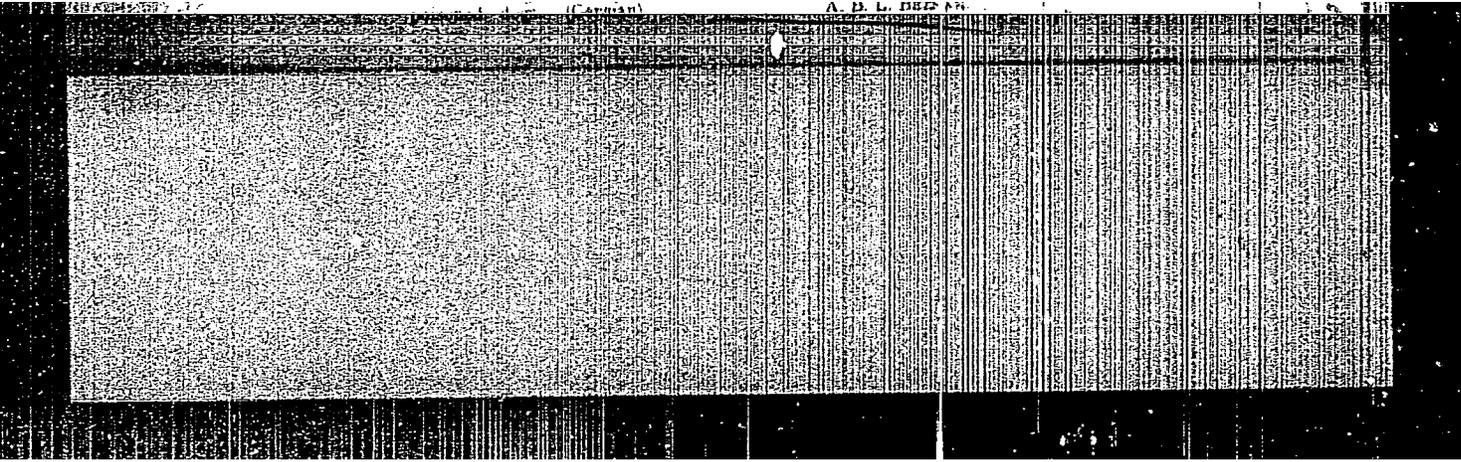
1801

1801. Effect of insulin and glucose loading on 2,4-dinitrophenol poisoning. G. Hecsey, jun., B. Isakfalvi, and M. Winter. *Acta Physiol Acad Sci Hung.* 1955, 7, 393-400 (Physiol. Inst. Med. Univ., Szeged, Hungary).—Muscle metabolism was raised to 1-8

times of the resting value by 2,4-dinitrophenol (DNP) in pan-crectomized dogs and changes in blood sugar, inorg. plasma PO₂, O₂ uptake by the muscles *in situ*, their glucose uptake and CO₂ output before and during insulin injection or glucose

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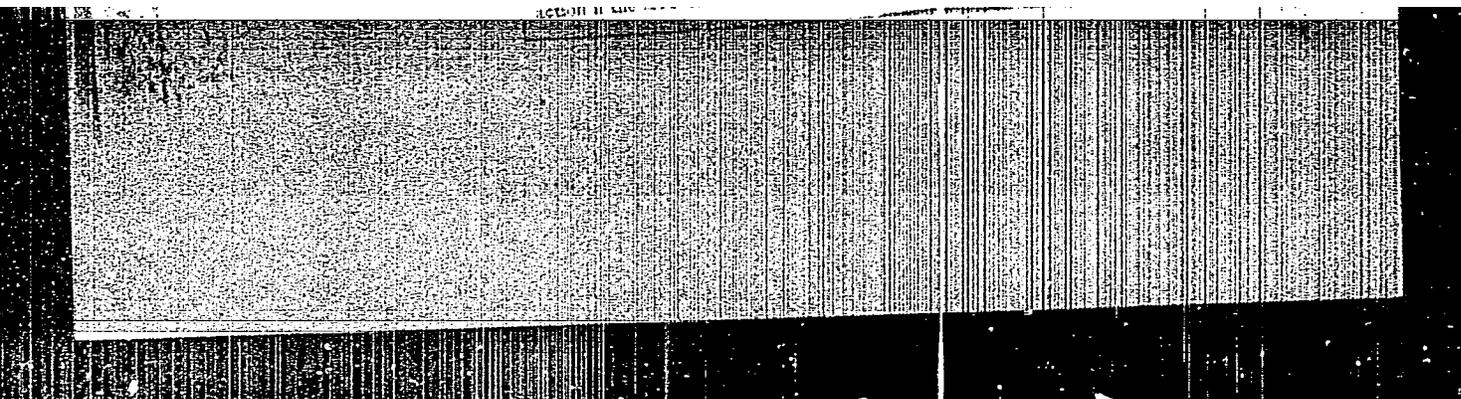
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ESSEKOTS, B

1712. Effect of insulin and glucose loading in the ischaemic state
G. Haddy, J. B. Issekutz, J. S. and M. Winter (Anaesth. Physiol. Med. Res. 1980, 28, 333-339) (Physiol. Med. Res. 1980, 28, 333-339) (Univ. Szeged, Hungary). Plasma PO_2 and muscle PO_2 diminished both in I_1 and I_2 states. PO_2 pulmonary and in tourniquet muscle, but O_2 consumption is low in I_1 and high in I_2 state. Insulin infusion decreases plasma PO_2 and increases ATP content both in the ischaemic as well as in the I_1 state. Glucose infusion in I_1 increases PO_2 and ATP uptake by

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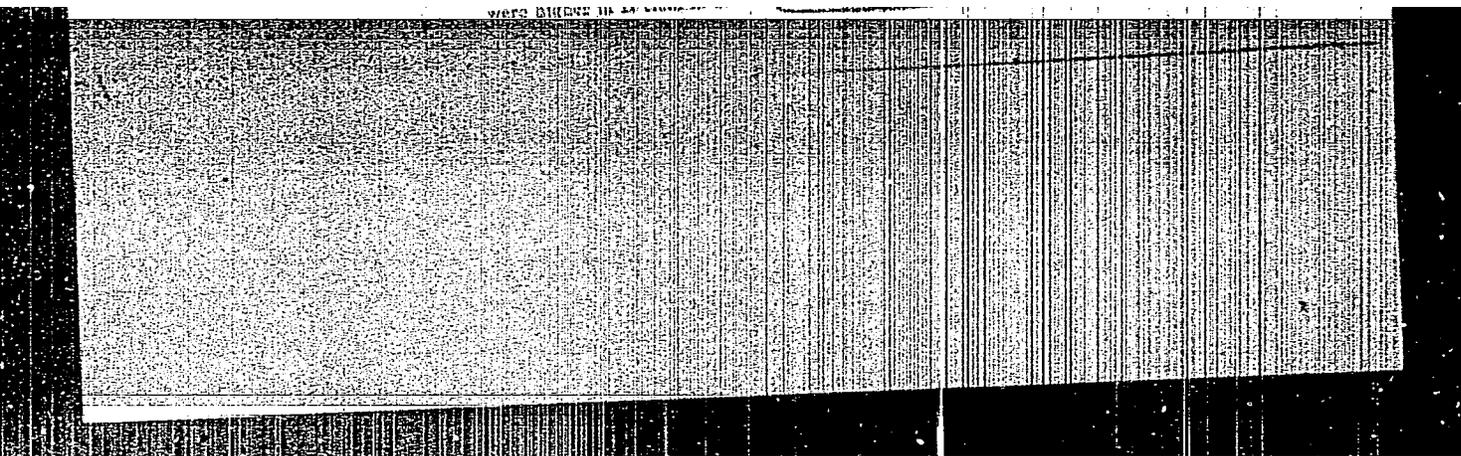
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CO

17

Potentiometric titration of alkaloids of the papaverine type. NÁLA, LAMBERTA. *Magyar Gyógyszerészet. Társaság Értékeitje* 7, 429-30 (in German 486-9(1931)).--The alkaloid base is dissolved in 5-10 cc. 0.01-5 N HCl, a Pt electrode inserted, then 0.1 g. quinhydrone added and connected with the other electrode contg. 0.01 N HCl and 0.05 N KCl by means of an agar-tube. Potential is measured according to Pogunodorf with compensation. Data of 4 titrations are given. The quick rise of potential shows point of equivalency which varies with the quantity of used alkaloid. Results are much more accurate than those of titrations with indicators. S. S. DE FINALLY

COMMON ELEMENTS

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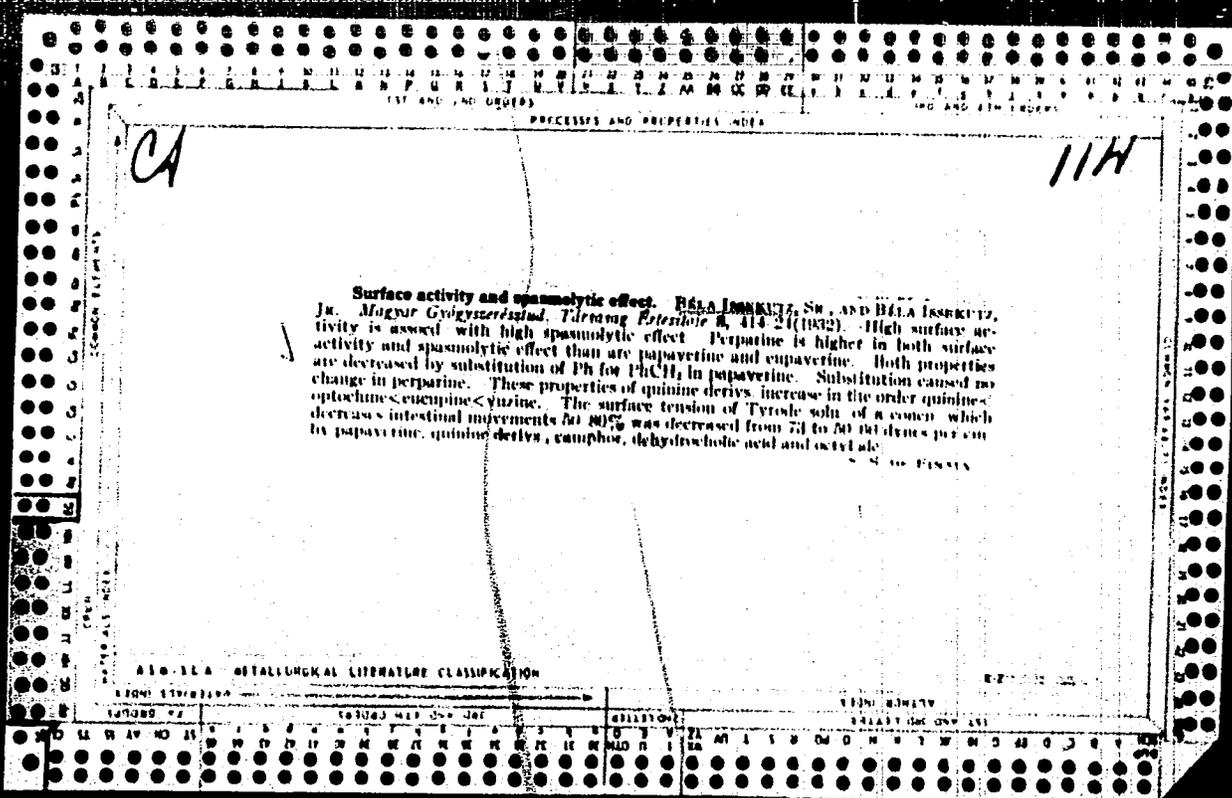
INTERNAL INDEX

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYNOPTIC

COLLECTOR

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

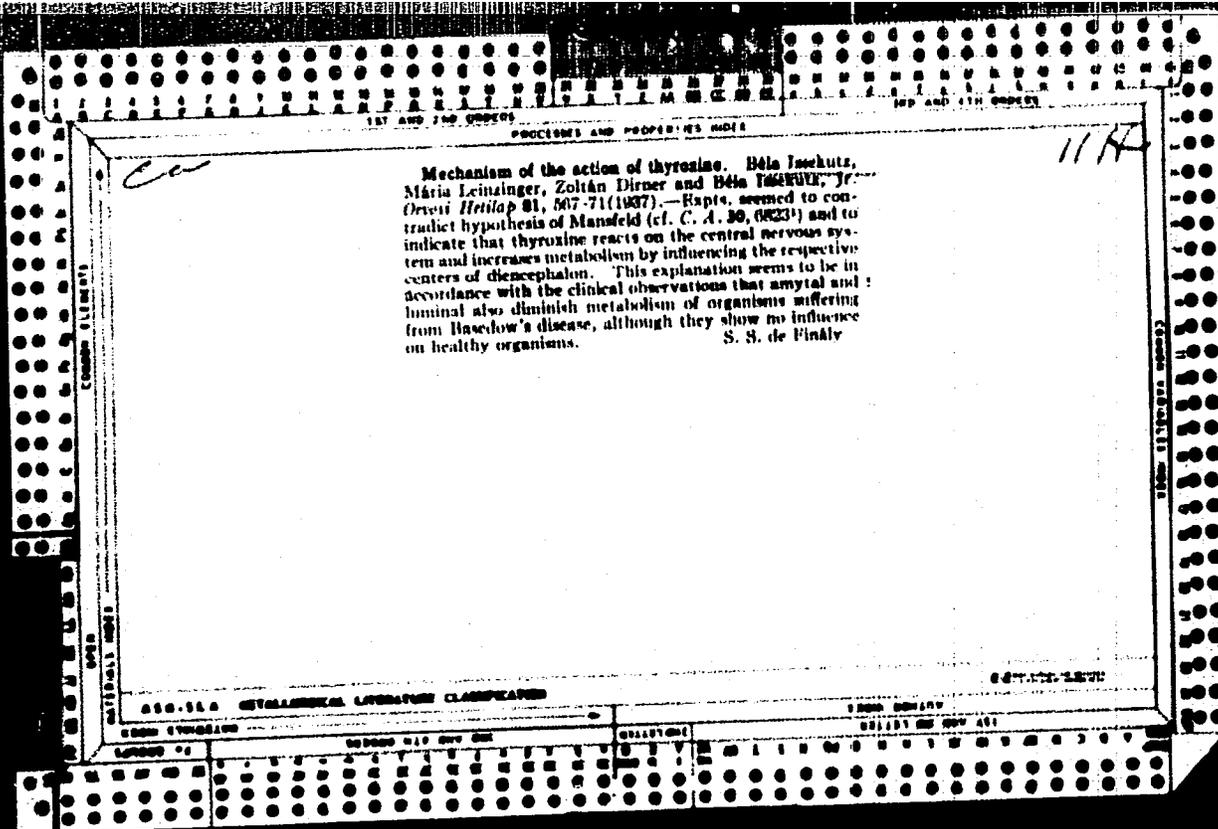
17

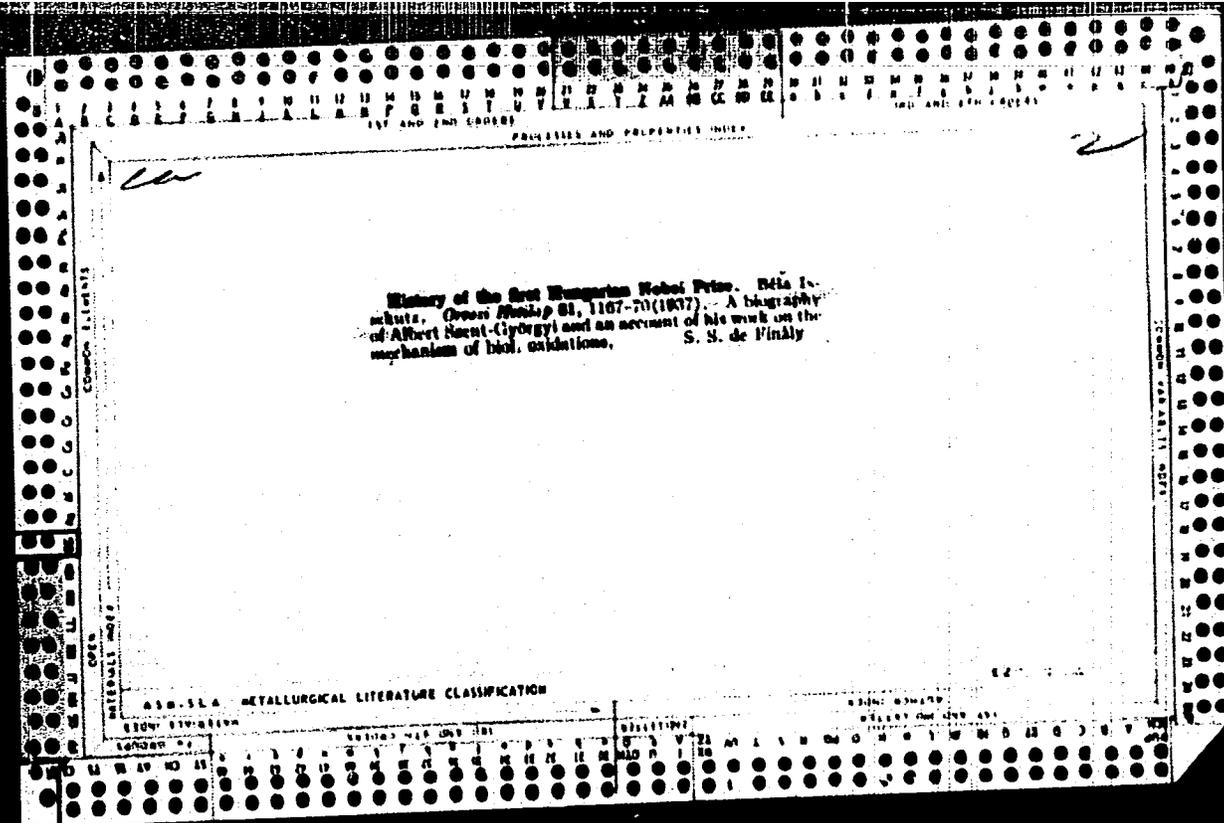
Biological determination of the alkaloids of ergot. III. Béla Isakutz and Maria Leisinger. *Magyar Gyógyszerészet: Fiziológ. Kötet* 11, 171-9(1935).--Ergot alkaloids can be reliably detd. on the basis of their antagonistic action to adrenaline. The rhythmic oscillations of surviving rabbit intestines are decreased by adrenaline and this effect of adrenaline is prevented by the alkaloids of ergot. As the reaction is reversible the same portion of intestine can be used 2-3 times. The effect of 2 γ adrenaline was decreased 27.5% by 3 γ ergotamine; 54.3% by 4.5 γ ; 57.4% by 5 γ ; and 71.5% by 7.5 γ ergotamine. Sennibamine sepd. from Hungarian ergot is as strong as ergotamine. S. S. de Finafy

ASS-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

COMMON VARIABLES: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100





PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

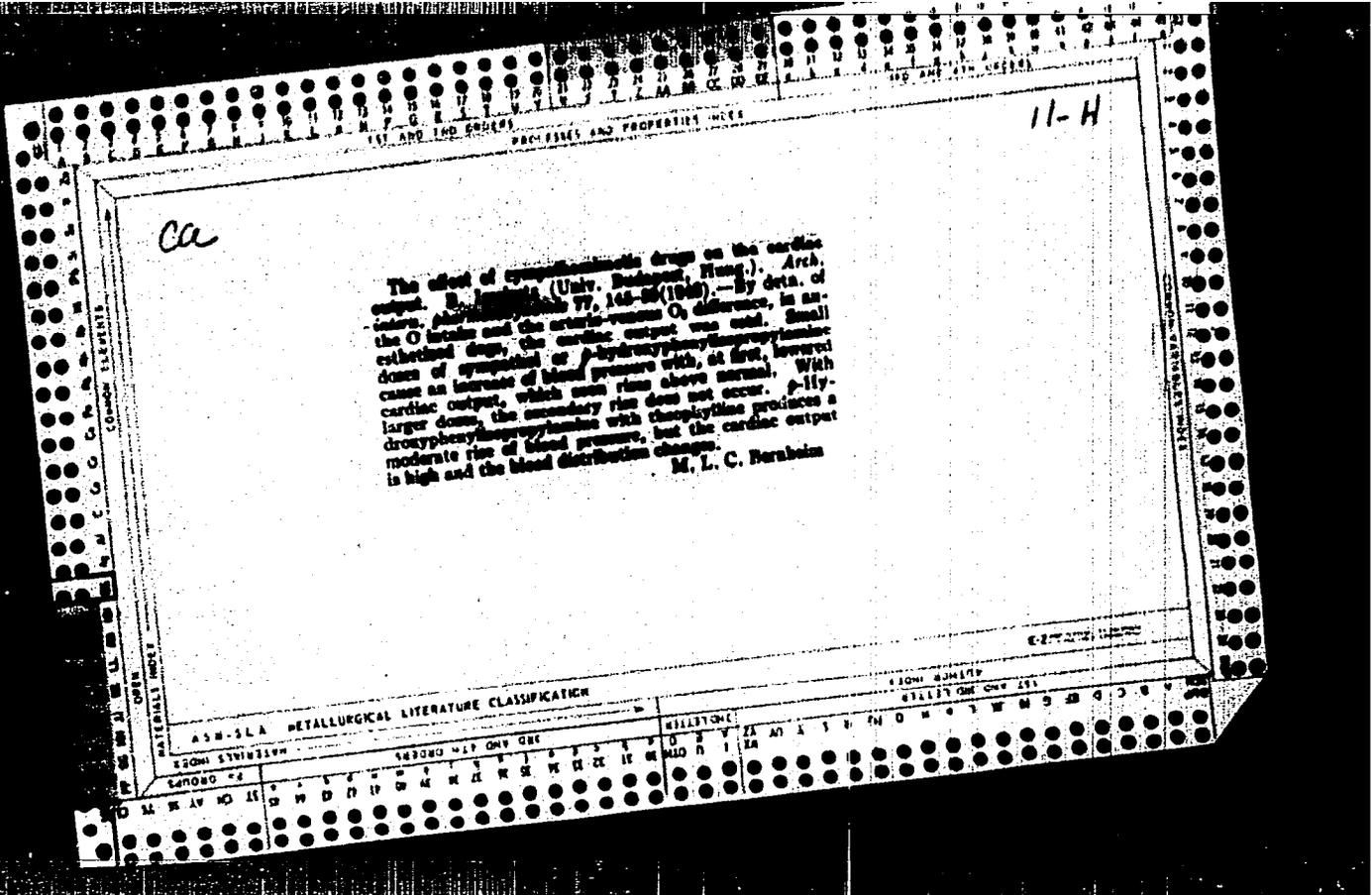
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

114

Effect of tetracor [pentamethylenetetrazole] and p-methyltetracor [on the central nervous system]. *Ischuts. Magyar Orvosi Arch.* 39, 582-87 (1938).—*p*-Methyltetracor has a stimulating effect on the central nervous system 10-16 times that of tetracor. For rapid injections the lethal dose is 8 times that producing convulsions. Subcutaneous injection of *p*-methyltetracor and tetracor has one fifth the effect of intravenous injection, and the lethal dose is much nearer that producing convulsions. Both compds. are excreted at the rate of 20-25% per hr. The therapeutic administration of the drugs in the treatment of schizophrenia and paralysis of the respiratory and vasomotor centers is discussed. H. C. P. A.

ABO-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

6-21-1964



7.9.

111

Pharmacology of the nerve system regulating metabolism.
Héla Isakuts, Sr., and Héla Isakuts, Jr. *Ovros Helio*
69, 257-63 (1949).—Benzedrine phosphate, pulsamon, ephed-
rine, and thyroxine increase the gas metabolism by excita-
tion of the metabolism centers belonging to the sympathetic
nerve system. This effect may be stopped by hypothalamic
hypnotics, especially by morphine, scopolamine, and dily-
disergoxamine. These latter agents were ineffective against
adrenaline and 2,4-dinitrophenol which directly increased
cell oxidation. 48 references. István Binay

ISSKUTZ, B.

Planning pharmacodynamic research

Paragraph 1689 Orvosi Hetilap, Budapest 1949, 90/18 (552-555)

Hungarian organic chemists will produce, under the five-year-plan, some hundred new synthetic drugs. It is suggested that the pharmacological and chemotherapeutic screening of these compounds should be performed in all Hungarian experimental medical institutes and that this work should be conducted by a committee. It seems necessary to test each compound in about 50-70 directions, because just those compounds might be the most useful, whose chemical structure does not give any information about their pharmacological action.

SO: Section II Vol. 3 No. 1-6

ISSEKUTZ, B.Sr.

The effect of digitalis glycosides. Orv. hetil. 92 no.13:399-403
31 Mar 1951. (GLML 24:2)

1. Doctor. 2. Institute of Pharmacology of Lorand Eotvos University,
Budapest.

LESSEKUTZ, B.

Resume of ~~W~~ salvarsan poisoning. Orv. hetil. 92 no.8:252-253 25
Feb. 1951. (CML 24:2)

1. Doctor. 2. Institute of Pharmacology, Lorand Eotvos University.

Q. I S S E K U T Z, B.

✓ 878. Anti-nicotinic action of aminoketones. B. Issekutz, J. MA
 Pórszang, I. Issekutz, and K. Nador *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.*
 1954, 8, 83-108. — The inhibition of nicotine venore in rabbits
 and the protection against a 100 LD in mice of 1-phenyl-3-(dimethyl-
 amine)propanon-1 (I), 1-phenyl-3-diethylamino-propanon-1 (II),
 1-phenyl-3-piperidino-propanon-1 (III) and of 1-phenyl-3-(2,6-
 dimethyl-piperidino)-propanon-1 (X) of the 14-β-aminoketones
 was compared with the effect of Parpanit. The actions of II
 were greater, of III and X equal and of I 4-8 times smaller than
 those of Parpanit. They have a weak spasmolytic action on
 rabbit and guinea pig intestine; they inhibit the nicotine spasm
 more powerfully than that of acetylcholine, whereas Parpanit has
 a reciprocal effect. While Parpanit has no effect on diarrhea
 elicited in rats by 5 mg/100 g. water II inhibits it. When II is
 given 25 min. before a dose of tetracore which causes cramps in
 100% of the animals but kills none, the cramps are alleviated
 somewhat but all the animals (rats) die. The nicotinic action
 of these compounds differs from the ones hitherto known in that
 they have neither atropine like, adrenergic, ganglion-inhibiting
 nor antihistaminic actions.
 A. B. L. BEZNAK

③

MA
WST

ISSEKUTZ, B.

HUNG.
GERM A

The chemical structure and pharmacological action of
compounds paralyzing the vegetative ganglia. B. Issekutz,
Sr. (Pharm. Inst., Budapest). *Pharmacol.* 124: 31
(1964).—A review with 39 references. G. M. Hocking.

ISSEKUTZ, Bela, sen. Dr. egyetemi tanar, akadémikus

The new Hungarian Pharmacopoeia. Nepegeszseguy 35 no.9:227-229
Sept 54.

(PHARMACOPEDIA
Hungary, new edition)

ISSIKUTZ, Bela, akadémikus; DOBROVITS, Teréz; SZÉKELY, Mihály

Effect of drugs on veins. *Magy. Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt. Kozl.*
8 no.4:391-405 1957.

EXPERIMENTAL MED. SCI. RES. INST. PHARMACOLOGY
1. Az MTA Kísérleti Orvostudományi Kutató Intézete Gyógyászati
DEPT. Osztalya; es a Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyászati Intézete.
Acad. Med. Univ. PHARM. INST.
(VASOMOTOR DRUGS

testing of various vasoconstrictor & vasodilator drugs
on venous system of cat mesentery & small intestine (Hun))

~~ISSEKUTZ~~, B.; DOBROVITS, T.; SZERELY, M.

Pharmacology of the mesenteric blood vessels. Acta physiol. hung.
11(Suppl):90-91 1957.

1. Pharmakologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität und
Forschungsinstitut für Experimentelle Medizin der Ungarischen
Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest.

(MESENTERIES, blood supply
vasc. eff. of drugs, mechanism of action (Ger))

ISSEKUTZ, B.; DOBROVITS, T.; SZEEELY, M.

The effect of drugs on veins. Acta physiol. hung. 13 no.2:153-169 1958.

1. Pharmakologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität, und Abteilung für Arzneimittelforschung des Forschungsinstituts für Experimentelle Medizin der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest.

(VASOMOTOR DRUGS

mode & mechanism of action on veins (Ger))

(VEINS, eff. of drugs on

vasomotor drugs, mode & mechanism of action (Ger))

ISSKUTZ, Bel (r. Tag); DOBROVITS, Terez; SZEKELY, Mihaly

Effects of sympathomimetics on the volume of blood vessels. *Magy. Tudom. Akad. Orv. Onzt. Kozl.* 9 no.1:119-128 1958.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyászati Intézet.
(BLOOD VESSELS, eff. of drugs on
sympathomimetics on volume of blood vessels in cats (Hun))
(SYMPATHOMIMETICS, eff.
on volume of blood vessels in cats (Hun))

ISSEKUTZ, Bela, Dr.

Therapeutic effects and use of digitalis glycosides. Orv. hetil. 100
no.4:129-133 25 Jan 59.

1. Az Orvosi Hetilap 100. evfolyama számára felajánlott tanulmány, p/c:
A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyógyszertani Intézetének (igazgató:
Issekutz Bela dr. egyet. tanár, akadémikus) közleménye.

(DIGITALIS

mode of action & ther. use (Hun))

ISSEKUTZ, Bela, akademikus

The history of Hungarian pharmaceutical research. Biol orv kozl
MTA 11 no.1:5-18 '60. (KRAI 10:1)

1. Magyar Tudományos Akademia.
(Hungary--Pharmaceutical research)

ISSEKUTZ, Bela(Sr), akadémikus; JOBBAGYI, Zsoltne; OSZVALD, Edit; SZEKELY,
Mihaly

Diuretic effect of hydrochlorothiazide derivatives. Biol orv kozl MTA
12 no.1/2:51-76 '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyógyszertani Intézete.

ISSEKUTTS, B. [Issekutz, B.]

Diuretic effect of dihydrochlorothiazide derivatives. Farm. i toks. (MIRA 14:10)
24 no.5:557-561 9-0 '61.

1. Institut farmakologii Budapeshtskogo meditsinskogo universiteta.
(BENZOTHIADIAZINE) (DIURETICS AND DIURESIS)

ISSEKUTZ, B., Sr., prof.

Experimental and clinical pharmacology. Ther. hung. 11 no.1:48 '63.

1. Budapest Medical University, Pharmacological Institute, Budapest.
(PHARMACOLOGY) (DRUG THERAPY)

ISSEKUTZ, Bela, akadémikus

Experimental and clinical pharmacology. Biol orv kozl MTA
1/4 no.1:41-47 '63.

1. "A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Biológiai és Orvosi Tudományok
Osztályának főszerkesztője."

HUNGARY

ISSEKUTZ, Bela, Academician, of the Pharmacological Institute (Gyogyszer-tani Intezet) of the Budapest Medical University, and the Section on Pharmacological Research (Gyogyszerkutatasi Osztaly) of the Experimental Medical Research Institute (Kiserletes Orvostudomanyi Kutato Intezet) of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia [MTA]).

"Report on our Pharmacological Investigations"

Budapest, A MTA Biologiai es Orvosi Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei, Vol 14, No 1, 1963; pp 49-63.

Abstract [Author's Hungarian summary]: Author investigated eleven thiazide derivatives with no or weak diuretic effect, and found that K-35 and K-1372 have weak antialuretic effect, in contrast to Szi-1181 [bis-3,3,7,7-cyclopentamethylene-4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo-1,2,4-9,8,6-dithiadiazine-1,1-9,9-tetroxide] which has a very pronounced antialuretic effect. Only the last-mentioned drug is capable of decreasing the Na/K ratio, in analogy with aldosterone. In adrenalectomized animals Szi-1181 has no effect, thus it probably needs the participation of aldosterone in exerting its action. Szi-1181 does not increase the antidiuretic effect of vasopressin, though mannite blocks the effect of Szi-1181. [23, mainly Western references].

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POLAND-HUNGARY

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618910014-1"

ISSEKUTZ, Bela, Sr.; Regular Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Director of the Department of Pharmacology of the Medical Academy in Budapest and the Division of Drug Research of the Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences [Original version not given] [Translated by TOMASZEWSKI, L., Dr. med. (Affiliation not given)]

"Stereotropic Structure and Effect of Some Tropine Derivatives."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 19-20, 6-13 May 63, pp 670-674.

Abstract: [Author's English summary] Report on the work of the author and his co-workers on the tropine derivatives for the past 50 years. It discusses the ring structure of the tropines and the relation between the heptaphoric group and pharmacological action. The studies contributed to our knowledge of the stereostructure of the molecule and the position of the electrons in it which, together with the stereoposition of the atom groups, determine the action of the derivatives. 13 refs: 2 English, balance by Hungarian authors.

1/1

HUNGARY

ISSEKUTZ, Bela, Sr., JOBBAGYI, Nadine, KELEMEN, Eszter, OSZWALD, Edit; Medical University of Budapest, Institute of Pharmacology (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyszertani Intézet).

"Thiazide Derivatives Having an Antisaluretic Effect."

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XXIII, No 4, 1963, pages 407-413.

Abstract: [German article, authors' German summary] Eleven thiazide derivatives, with no or very weak diuretic action, have been investigated. Of these, K-35 and K-1372 exhibited a weak, while Szi-1181 (bis-3,3,7,7-cyclopentamethylene-4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzol-1,2,4,9,8,6-dithiadiazine-1,1,9,9-tetroxide) exhibited very strong antisaluratic action. The Na/K ratio, similarly to aldosterone, is lowered by the latter compound only. In adrenalectomized animals, Szi-1181 is ineffective. This suggests that aldosterone is necessary for its action. The antidiuretic action of vasopressin is not increased by Szi-1181, although the action of Szi-1181 can be inhibited by mannitol. 2 Hungarian, 6 Western references.

1/1

12

ISSEKUTZ, B. Sr. prof.

Pharmacological researches. Ther. Hung. 12 no.13-9 '64.

1. Institute of Pharmacology, University Medical School,
Budapest; Department of Pharmacology, Research Institute
for Experimental Medicine of the Hungarian Academy of
Sciences, Budapest.

*

HUNGARY

ISSEKUTZ, Bela, Sr., academician; Medical University of Budapest, Institute of Pharmacology (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyszertani Intézet).

"Problems in Cancer-Chemotherapeutic Research"

Budapest, A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia V. Orvosi Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei, Vol XVII, No 1, 1966, pages 51-59

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The many disappointments encountered during the 2 decades of cytostatic research on animals, because the compounds found were ineffective on human tumors or effective in highly toxic doses only, necessitated the concentration of research on human tumors. Not only the broad spectrum cytostatics used currently in therapy should be studied, however, but all the about 1000 compounds which were not or were hastily studied clinically because they had only slight effects on the transplanted tumors of animals consisting of heterozygotic cells. It is possible that the compounds with selective effectiveness toward certain types of human tumors may have been overlooked among them. The new program can be realized in form of an aimed prophylaxis against recurrences. Cell suspensions made from surgically removed tumors should be used to determine the effective concentration of 50-60 compounds in each case, the most useful of which would then be used to prevent recurrences in the individual patient. Since there

ISSEKUTZ, Gyorgy, okleveles mernok, tervezo mernok

The Industrial Waterworks of South Pest. Vizugyi kozl no.2:166-
182 '61.

1. Budapesti Fovarosi Tanacs Melyepito Tervezo Vallalata.

CA ISSEKUTZ, L.K.

Experiments for the production of synthetic compounds with curare effect. Diphenylmethane derivatives. Károly Nádor, Livia K. Isssekutz and Katalin P. Gibizer (Matvya Univ., Budapest). Magyar Kém. Folyóirat 50, 225-6 (1957). The following compds. with the general formula (p-R¹XR², NC₆H₄)₂R were produced:

The following was the general method for prep. these compds: Dissolve the tertiary base in Me₂CO, mix with the Me₂CO soln. of the salt-forming agent, place in a tightly-closed glass tube, and heat 30 hrs. at 100°. The reaction velocity diminished gradually with increasing length of the alkyl chain. When PhC₆H₄, Br, Me₂SO, or

No.	R ¹	R ²	X	R	Down counting full analysis in frags. %	M.P., °C.	Nitrat used for prep.
N-41	Me	Ht	I	CH ₃	15	178-9	MeOH-Me ₂ CO
N-34	Me	Pr	I	CH ₃	7.8	187-8	MeOH-EtAc
N-97	Me	Bu	I	CH ₃	10.0	169-71	EtOH
N-142	Me	iso-Am	Br	CH ₃	15.0	179-81	EtOH-EtAc
N-105	Me	CH ₂ CH ₂	Br	CH ₃	15	174	MeOH-Me ₂ CO
N-123	Me	PhC ₆ H ₄	SO ₂ Me	CH ₃	10	192	MeOH-EtAc
N-150	Me	Me	SO ₂ Et	CH ₃	10	194-6	MeOH-Et ₂ O
N-151	Me	PhC ₆ H ₄	I	CH ₃	20		MeOH
N-163	Me	Me	I	CM ₂	20	176-7	MeOH-Me ₂ CO
N-170	Me	Me	I	CM ₂	20	191-2	MeOH-EtAc
N-171	Me	Me	Br	CM ₂	20	208	MeOH-Me ₂ CO
N-143	Me	Me	I	CHPh	60	188-90	EtOH
N-166	Me	PhC ₆ H ₄	I	CO	30	255-4	EtOH-Et ₂ O
N-169	Me	Me	I	..	40	217	MeOH-Me ₂ CO
N-144	Me	PhC ₆ H ₄	Br	..	40	228-31	MeOH-Me ₂ CO
		Me	SO ₂ Me	..	30	231	MeOH-Me ₂ CO

over

allyl bromide was used, the reaction was completed in 1-2 days even at room temp. with an almost 100% yield. The products were generally easily sol. in water, and their aq. solns. could be sterilized at 100° without decompos. The yield of N-38 and N-97, which were apparently suitable for clinical application, was low. Another method was therefore used. Dissolve 16.4 g. MePrNPh in 15 ml. concd. HCl, add 6 ml. HCHO soln. and 1 g. paraformaldehyde; boil 6 hrs., add alkali, treat several min. with steam, dissolve the oil in Et₂O, dry with Na₂SO₄; remove the Et₂O, and distill in vacuo. About 14 g. *N,N'*-dimethyl-*N,N'*-dipropyl-diaminodiphenylmethane, bp 211-13°, is obtained, which gives the quaternary compd. when its Me₂CO soln. is treated with MeI. In the biol. testing of N-38 and N-97, similar effects were observed; 0.2 mg./kg. caused complete muscle paralysis in cats. For the respiratory paralysis, however, 0.6-0.8 mg./kg. was needed. Thus, they have a much greater therapeutic latitude than *d*-tubocurarine. Their effect was lasting and could not be antagonized by prantigmine. A correlation of structure with biol. activity is given.

István Földy

2A ISSEKUTZ, L.K.

Reference terminology

Di-(quaternary xylylene) derivatives with curarine effect.
 Károly Nádor, László K. Issekutz, and Máté Kováts
 (Rényi Univ., Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 30,
 440-1 (1950). - The N atom in the hydrogenated isoquinoline
 ring of tubocurarine must be considered as an aralkylamine
 N from the point of view of pharmacol. chemistry. Compts.
 contg. twice the quaternary benzylamino, ArCH_2N^+

(D), or phenethylamino, $\text{ArCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}^+$ (II) group may serve
 as a basis in the synthesis of new compts. with curarine
 effects. At first *p*-xylylene derivs. of type I were investi-
 gated, and a few piperidine and tropine derivs. were pro-
 duced by the following method. Two mols. tropine base

in Me_2CO were treated with 1 mol. $p\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_2)_2$ (III)
 in a 15% soln. Because of the high activity of III, quater-
 nary derivs. are formed quickly at room temp. The follow-
 ing compts. were produced (serial no., m.p., and dose
 (y/g.) causing total paralysis in frogs given): 1,1'-*p*-
 xylylenebis(ethylpiperidinium bromide) (N-130), 270°,
 30; 1,1'-*p*-xylylenebis(dolanitinium bromide) (N-140), 217°,
 18; 20; 8,8'-*p*-xylylenebis(tropinium bromide) (N-145),
 108-200°, 20; 8,8'-*p*-xylylenebis(homatropinium bromide)
 (N-141), 177°, 5; 8,8'-*p*-xylylenebis(atropinium bromide)
 (-), 107.8°, 2.5; and 8,8'-*p*-xylylenebis(3-benzoylatro-
 pinium bromide) (N-147), 228-30°, 2.5. Compts. N-138
 and N-147 showed biol. effects twice as strong as tubo-
 curarine and had greater therapeutic latitudes. Derivs.
 esterified with aromatic hydroxy acids, e.g. atropine,
 significantly paralyzed the nervous vagus. This effect was
 not shown by N-147, the action of which could be stopped
 by administering prostigmine. István Fényi

ISSEKUTZ, L. KUTTEL

Attempts to find new compounds with curarlike effect.

IV. Synthesis of bis-quaternary tropines. K. Nailer and L. Kuttel Issekutz (Med. Univ., Budapest), *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 3, 71-8 (1953) (in English); cf. C.A. 47, 1334; 48, 2078. — The following *8,8'*-*p*-xylylenebis(tropinium bromides) were prepd. by heating 1 mole *p*-C₆H₄(CH₂Br)₂ and 2 moles of the corresponding tropine in Me₂CO (acid radical of the tropine, m.p., and dose (7/g.) causing complete paralysis in frogs given): none, 197°, 20; Ac, 220°, 20; Bs, 228-30°, 2.8 (*syn*-stereoisomer, 237°, 5); *p*-ClC₆H₄CO, 265-8°, 7.5; *p*-O₂NC₆H₄CO, 248-50°, 2.8; *p*-H₂NC₆H₄CO, 210-13°, 7.5; PhCH₂CO, 218°, 2.8; Ph₂CHCO, 210°, 7.5; mandeloyl, 177°, 8; and tropoyl, 197-8°, 2.8. Also prepd. were *8,8'*-*o*-xylylenebis(denzyliotropinium bromide), 240-1°, 1.7; *8,8'*-*o*-xylylenebis(mandeloyltropinium bromide), 234-7°, 2; and *8,8'*-*p*-*p'*-methylenebis(*p*-phenyl-*o*-methoxy)bis(denzyliotropinium bromide), 276°, 90. The pharmacol. results show that a distance of 13-15 Å. between the quaternary N groups is not required for the curarlike effect (Barlow and Ing, C.A. 43, 2703c) and indicates that the structure of the cation head is of paramount importance in detg. the activity of such compds. J. L. O'Brien

E ISSEKATZ, L.

278. Antitachycardic action of aminoketones. E. Issekatz, Pórszart, L. Issekatz, and K. Nader. *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 1954, 6, 95-108. — The inhibition of nicotine tremor in rabbits and the protection against a 100 LD in mice of 1-phenyl-3-(3-methylamino)propanon-1 (I), 1-phenyl-3-diethylamino-propanon-1 (II), 1-phenyl-3-piperidino-propanon-1 (III) and of 1-phenyl-3-(2,6-dimethyl-piperidono)propanon-1 (X), of the 14-β-aminoketones was compared with the effect of Parpanit. The actions of II were greater, of III and X equal and of I 4-6 times smaller than those of Parpanit. They have a weak spasmolytic action on rabbit and guinea pig intestine; they inhibit the nicotine spasm more powerfully than that of acetylcholine, whereas Parpanit has a reciprocal effect. While Parpanit has no effect on diuresis elicited in rats by 5 mg/100 g. water II inhibits it. When II is given 20 min. before a dose of tetracore which causes cramps in 100% of the animals but kills none, the cramps are alleviated somewhat but all the animals (rats) die. The nicotinosytic action of these compounds differs from the ones hitherto known in that they have neither atropine like, adrenergic, ganglion-inhibiting nor antihistaminic actions.

A. B. L. BEZSAR.

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Handwritten initials or mark.

ISSNUTZ, L. ^{K.} HAJDU, P.; PORZASZ, J.

Relation between the burning property of capsaicin and its effect on respiration and blood circulation. Acta physiol. hung. Suppl. no.6:107 1954.

1. Pharmakologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität, Budapest.

(CAPSICUM

capsaicin, eff. on resp. & blood circ.)

(BLOOD CIRCULATION, eff. of drugs on

capsaicin)

(RESPIRATION, eff. of drugs on

capsaicin)

(ALKALOIDS, eff.

capsaicin, on resp. & blood circ.)

ISSEKUTZ, L.

Monima schmidtii Diosz. (Lepid. Noctuidae). In English. p. 321 Vol. 6, 1955
MAGYAR NEMZETI MUZEUM TERMESZETTUDOMANYI MUSEUM EVKONYVE. ANNALES HISTORICO-
NATURALES MASEI NATIONALIS HUNGARICI. Budapest, Hungary

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

HUNGARY/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects.

F.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, 39943

Author : Issekutz, L.

Inst :

Title : Macrolepidoptera Species, New in the Hungarian Fauna.

Orig Pub : Rovart. kozl., 1956, No 1-12, 173-186.

Abstract : A list was given of 23 species of Lepidoptera butterflies
(showing their distribution), which are new in Hungary.
These species were collected during the last years.

Card 1/1

- 9 -

HUNGARY/General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insect P
and Mite Pests. Fruit and Berry Crop Pests.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92267

Author : Issekuts, L.

Inst : AS Hungary.

Title : The Spotted Grape Moth, *Theresimima ampelophaga*.

Orig Pub : Acta agron. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 7,
No 1-2, 97-121

Abstract : This study covers the biology, ecology,
and geographical distribution of the spotted
grape moth, and the nature of the da-
mage to the buds and leaves of the grape
vine. In Hungary, the spotted moth produces
only one generation and hibernates as a ca-

Card : 1/2

~~ISSEKUTZ, L.~~

Comparison of the effects of ether ad narcosin and peroxide contaminated ether in animal experiments. Acta physiol. hung. 11(Suppl): 94-95 1957.

1. Pharmakologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität, Budapest.
(ETHER, ETHYL

comparison of eff. of ether ad narcosin & peroxide contaminated ether in exper. animals (Ger))

ISSEKUTZ, Livia

Studies on ether sensitivity in young and adult animals. Acta
physiol.hung. 18 no.3:233-241 '60.

1. Pharmakologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität,
Budapest.

(ETHER ETHYL pharmacol)

ISSERLIN, A.S., inzh.; SHUR, I.A., inzh.

Study of the operation and the design changes of low-pressure burners
with forced feeding of air of the Leningrad Institute for Engineering
Design. Sbor. rab. Leningradskogo inzh. proekta: 57-61 O '61.

(MIRA 18:1)

ISSER, S.A.; LUR'YE, Z.G.

Gastroscopic and roentgenologic parallels in gastric examination.
Zdrav.Bel. 7 no.11:15-17 N '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(GASTROSCOPY) (STOMACH--RADIOGRAPHY)

ISSERLIN, A.S.; SHISTER, G.M., red.

[Jet burners operating on mixed gas] Rabota inzhktsionnykh
gorelok na smeshannom gaze; nauchnoe soobshchenie. Leningrad,
Akad.kommun.khoz.im. K.D.Pamfilova, 1960. 19 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Gas burners)

ISSERLIN, A.S.

Second Scientific and Technical Conference on the Theory and Practice of Burning Gas. Elek. sta. 33 no.5:96 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya seksii gazifikatsii Tsentral'nogo pravleniya nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva energeticheskoy promyshlennosti.

(Gas, Natural--Congresses)

NECHAYEV, M.A.; ISSERLIN, A.S.; MLODOK, B.I.; PLOTNIKOVA, A.N.;
STOLPNER, Ye.B., nauchnyy red.; DESHALYT, M.G., ved. red.;
YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn. red.

[Pocket guide for the gas distribution workers] Karmannyi spravochnik rabotnika gazovogo khoziaistva. Leningrad, Gostoptekhzdat, 1962. 526 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Gas distribution) (Gas appliances)

ISSERLIN, A.S.

Stability conditions for the operation of injection gas burners.

Gaz. prom. 7 no.5125-30 '62.

(MIRA 3.7:11)

ISSERLIN, A.S.

Bibliography. Gaz. prom. 7 no.8:56-3 of cover '62.

(MIRA 17:10)

ISSERLIN, Aleksandr Semenovich; ESTERKIN, R.I., nauchn. red.;
DESHALYT, M.G., ved. red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B.,
tekhn. red.

[Gas burners] Gazovye gorelki. Leningrad, Gostoptekhsdat,
1963. 121 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Gas burners)

GURVICH, A.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk [deceased]; ISSERLIN, A.S., inzh.

Special features of modeling gas burners. Energomashinostroenie
9 no.2:7-10 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Gas burners)

ISSERLIN, A.S.

Conditions for modeling gas burners. Nauch. trudy AKKH no. 23:31-42 '63.
(MIRA 17:12)

STOLFNER, Yefim Borisovich; ESTERKIN, Rakhmiyel' Iosifovich;
ISSERLIN, A.S., nauchn. red.; RUSAKOVA, L.Ya., ved. red.

[Adjustment and operation of the gas supply systems of
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AUTHORS: Issers, A. Ye., Klegg, D. I.

SOV/72-59-10-11/14

TITLE: The Mechanization of Working Processes for the Overhaul of a Glass Furnace

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 10, pp 42 - 46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In April 1959, the trust "Teplomontazh", in cooperation with the glassworks imeni Dzerzhinskiy in the city of Gus'-Khru-stal'nyy, reorganized work for the cold overhaul of a continuous glass-melting furnace. It was based on an extensive mechanization of the supply of refractories to the working place and the intense dressing of the hearth- and wall-beams. Trucks, electric trucks with fork-type grabs of the model 4004, as well as electric trolleys, derricks, and assembling cranes MKT-1, manufactured by the trust "Teplomontazh", were used for transportation, as shown in figure 1. The bricks were loaded on timber platforms (Fig 2) and lifted by lifters with fork-type grabs onto trucks of the type ZIL-150 for further transportation, or carried to the working place in an electric truck (Fig 3). A lifting device is shown in figure 4, and figure 5 shows a calibrating device for beams which was designed and built by

Card 1/2

The Mechanization of Working Processes for the Overhaul SOV/72-59-10-11/14
of a Glass Furnace

the chief mechanic of the Gus' SU A. P. Kuleshov, resulting in great savings in time. The calibrating device has still some shortcomings which must be rectified. The mechanization permits increase in the weight and size of refractories and thus to reduce pointing up of the brickwork and prolong the furnace campaign. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gusevskoy stekol'nyy zavod imeni Dzerzhinskogo (Gus' Glassworks imeni Dzerzhinskiy)

Card 2/2

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Calculating the forces of friction in the designing of walls
for precast cylindrical silos. Prom. stroi. 42 no.5:21-23 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

ACCESSION NR: AP5010776

UN/C227/64/000/011/0029/0033

AUTHORS: Bardihevskiy, G. I. (Doctor of technical sciences); Issers, F. A. (Engineer); Sessenov, V. B. (Engineer)

TITLE: Results of tests made on silos constructed of circular reinforced-concrete elements

SOURCE: *Promyshlennoye stroitel'stvo*, no. 11, 1964, 29-33

TOPIC TAGS: structural engineering, reinforced concrete

ABSTRACT: Tests have been run on reinforced-concrete silos similar to those in use at the city of Volshavo for grain storage. In these silos the greater portion of the walls consists of preassembled reinforced-concrete ring elements 2.27 m in diam ϕ , 1.34 m in height, with thickness of 6 cm and cross-section of ribs